THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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MONEY sent us, otherwise than by regis-tered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally bonest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary age, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WA: HINGTON, D. C., MARCH 22, 1894.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER,

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than

the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month. Among the names are those

of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6. 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army. The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P.

Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army. The widow of Sidney Smith

Lce, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy. Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers. who was Forrest's chief lieu-

who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

tenant.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension ally expect a great increase in the number since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel therefore to learn from this report that the mrmy.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his pertificate is 17,214.

from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April to get on the roll.

SIGHTS AND SCENES

Number 15. NUMBERS CHANGED EVERY WEEK. Cut this coupon out and forward it together with

Five Two-Cent Postage Stamps to the Coupon Department of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised. See our advertisement on another page.

Address

writing very plainly thereon your name and address, and mail it to us, together with 10 address on each coupon sent, so as to avoid to it? any errors or delay. If any person sends more than one coupon at a time, 10 cents must be inclosed with each coupon.

IS THERE AN UNPARDONABLE SIN? Is there any sin or crime that is beyond

Divine mercy and forgiveness? This has been vehemently debated by theologians for centuries.

But whatever decision may be arrived at by dialecticians, all human kind agrees that if there is an unpardonable sin it is that of robbery and oppression of the aged, the weak, the helpless-the taking away of food, raiment, and shelter from the old and broken, the theft of bread from the fatherless, and the violent wresting away of the substance of the widow.

Compared with this all other crimes seem venal and pardonable. Murder may be done under the provocation of great wrong; robbery may result from overpowering need; treason may follow demagogic teachings and perverted principles, but despoiling the aged and helpless of their sustenance can only spring from base, deliberate malice, and selfishness more deadly than murderous hate. It has no redeeming feature, no excuse to palliate its absolute fiendishness.

The bitterest anathemas of the Scriptures are leveled at those who sin in this way. Christ's gentle, all-loving, all-forgiving nature was only stirred to fiercest anger and condemnation against those who robbed the weak and helpless of their subsistence. For those who did this he had no mercy, and was unsparing in his denunciation of them for punishment in this life and endless misery in that to come. They that "devour widows' houses" shall inevitably "receive the greater damnation." They were "serpents," "generations of vipers," who shall

not "escape the damnation of hell." Is not this the attitude in which this great Government is placed? Years ago it called clamorously for men to save it from utter destruction. It begged piteously that they sacrifice everything that it might not be sacrificed. They did so, and because of the sacrifices they then made hundreds of thousands of them and their widows and orphans are to-day in bitterest need of bread, fire, raiment, and shelter. Because of those sacrifices the Nation has grown fat and rich beyond all precedent in the history of man, while they who made the sacrifices had their lives shortened and their strength expended, until now their "days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and are spent without hope." "On their eyelids are the shadow of death," and yet the Government, for whom they made the sun shine in glory and the moon walk n brightness," denice them in their day of need the slenderest dole of bread and meat. But for them in this land "thistles would have grown as wheat and cockles as barley," and yet they lack food.

What base ingratitude to rob these aged men and their widows and orphans of that which will give their days of feebleness and want the bare means of existence.

How wicked to do this under the plea of National economy, as if robbery and ingratitude could ever be called economy. As well call larceny "business activity," burg-The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon | lary "industry," and murder "administration of justice."

If there is an unpardonable sin, and a Nation can commit it, the United States is

DECREASE IN PENSION CLAIMS.

A statement appears in the Associated Press emanating from the Pension Bureau, to the effect that the number of claims received at that office has steadily diminished since Sept. 1, 1893. Last week showed a Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, decrease of 3,443 from the number received in the corresponding week of last year. In view of the fact that there has been another year's work done on the mass of the claims heaped up in the Bureau we should naturof claims allowed. It is very disappointing number of allowances has actually decreased 281 compared to the number for the corresponding week of 1893, while the number of rejections has increased 550. No explanation whatever is given of this astounding Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator statement, though it shows a condition of things so utterly at variance with all reasonable expectations that an explanation would seem imperative.

The absence of any allusion to the 200,000 are of men who were educated cases under the old laws completed and ready for allowance, which the Commissioner some months ago announced that he had discovered, will be remarked upon in this conthere were pending the claims nection. What has he done with this class of 145,520 widows of Union sol. of "most meritorious cases," which he diers who had not yet been able blamed his predecessor for ill-treating? Where is there any evidence of his giving them "their proper precedence," which he said repeatedly and with much warmth that he intended giving them? Has he found no way in which to get them from "the side track," where, he claimed, they had been wrongfully placed by Gen. Raum, onto the main track that leads to the Adjudication Depot?

The statement says:

The number of pensioners on the rolls is now approximately 955,000, against 952,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The number has, however, stendily diministred since the 1st of Sepaction of the Examiners is 654,169. This is a decrease of over 91,000 in the standing number during

would imply that while 14,000 have been allowed, 77,000 have been rejected, or fivestant that only one veteran out of every

This would make a man's chance of being be settled and allowed inside of \$55,000,000 hit in battle much greater than his chance at the very utmost. The probabilities are

of getting a pension from the Government. One in five of all the men engaged at Shiloh and Stone River was struck by the enemy's missiles, and one in every four at Chickamauga and the Wilderness. But the Pension Bureau's rejections knock out six of every seven veterans exposed to their deadly

The statement goes on to say:

The claims now pending are divided by classes Old war .. Service since March 4, 1861 203 495 Act of June 27, 1890 Additional to prior application on file under former acts......108,427 Increase Increase and accrued widows...... 5,887 In his Annual Report for 1893 the Com-

missioner said that there were pending July 7,1893: 4.095

Indian wars Service since March 4, 1861. Act of June 27, 1890 ...144.574 Additional to prior claims Increase Increase and accrued widows..... 7,100 Army Nurses 711,150

As the percentages of allowances under the old wars"-including the Mexican-have een very large, and those rejections small, an analysis of the two tables would seem to indicate that the "proper precedence" which the Commissioner promised had been confined mainly to them, as the number of pending claims under the "old wars" has been reduced from 12,000 to 3,000 in round numbers, or about 75 per cent., and nearly one-half of these for Indian wars were adindicated. On the other hand, in spite of the 77,000 rejections, the number of claims pending under the general laws for service since March 4, 1861, has increased 1,447; under the act of June 27, 17,853; additional to prior claims, 17,115, and "increase," 7,106. Altogether, the statement is grievously disappointing to the comrades and their friends. One effect of it will be to greatly emphasize the demand that THE NATIONAL

AWAY OFF ON HIS FACTS.

by Dec. 21, 1894.

Acting on the advice of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, comrade Wallace Hill, of Newark, N. J., wrote to his R-presentative-Hon. Thos. Dunn English-urging him to support legislation providing that all claims pending in the Pension Bureau be made special and settled by Dec. 31, 1894. Mr. English replied as follows:

MY DEAR MR. HILL: There are some slight obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill you lesire. First, it has not been introduced; second, o carry it out would require an addition of four or five times the present clerical force in the Pension Bureau; third, it would necessitate the appropriaion of some \$200,000,000 or \$400,000,000 in addition to the present appropriation-perhaps morewhich we have not at the present time in the Treasury. These obstacles, though trifling of themelves, look so large to the mass of the House in both parties that I fear the bill if it were introinced would fail of success.

THOS. DUNN ENGLISH.

It is very astonishing to have such statements made by a man of Mr. Euglish's pretentions to information. In the first place, while it would likely require an increase in the Pension Bureau's force, this need not be necessarily so great as four or five times as large as the present force. With no more good. clerks than are at present employed, Gen. Raum averaged nearly 6,000 cases a week. There are 39 weeks remaining to this year. If, say, three times as many clerks were put into the Bureau and worked efficiently, they ought to turn out 18,000 cases a week, or 702,000 by the end of the year. The Commissioner of Pensions reports that there are 654,169 cases now pending. Thus he would have a margin of nearly 45,000 cases for them holidays, etc.

But even if it took 10 times as many clerks, that would not be the slightest objection. On the contrary, it would be much better to employ 15,000 clerks for one year than to extend the employment of 2,000 clerks over 15 or 20 years. There are thousands of skilful clerks now out of employment who could be put to excellent use in this way with benefit to the country and themselves, as well as the long-waiting

Mr. English's estimate of the amount of money that would be required to carry out the plan is absurdly exaggerated. A few figures will show this so clearly that even he cannot fail to see it. The Commissioner of Pensions states that there are now pending 654,169 cases, of which 108,427 are "additional to prior applications," and 203,629 are for "increase," leaving but 343,113 original claims. If every one of these were put on the rolls at an average of \$6 a month. it would cost but \$24,704,136; if at an average of \$8 a month, but \$32,958,848; and if at an average of \$10 a month, but \$41,173,-560. Mind, we say, if everyone were put on the roll. We do not want, nor does anyone else, that a single undeserving man shall go on the roll. There would probably be many thousand rejections in the above number, so that the amounts we have given are the very outside figure, and involve the granting of tember. The number of cases now pending the every application now in the Pension Bureau. Next, we must count the applications for increase and additional. There are 312.156 This would make out that 14,000 pen- of these, and an unknown number of thousioners have been added to the rolls from sands of them are duplicates. Tens of the 745,000 cases which were pending last | thousands have applications pending under year, while the remainder of the difference | both the general laws and the act of June of 91,000 must have been rejected. That | 27, 1890, or have received under one and applied anew under the other. If everyone of the applications for increase were an inand-a-half cases rejected for every one that dividual claim, not duplicated anywhere was allowed. This is an enormous per- else, and if everyone were granted, and as Notice. Cut out the above conpon, centage. Does any one believe for an in- high an average as \$4 a month increase given to everyone, the whole amount would cents. Be sure and put your name and seven who apply for a pension is entitled be but \$14,983,488. So that, at the very outside, every claim now in the Bureau could

that it would not take three-quarters or one-half of that sum.

In other words, the coinage of the seigniorage on the silver bullion now in the Treasury would much more than furnish all the money needed to allow every claim now pending in the Pension Bureau.

This is so plain arithmetic that any school-boy can figure it out for himself. It disposes effectually of the wild talk

about the vast amount that would be necessary to honorably discharge the Nation's obligations to its veteran-creditors and avoid the base disgrace of conspiring to evade payment by delaying it until death of payment.

IT DRIVES AWAY THE BLUES.

Texas Siftings (weekly), the funniest paper on earth, will be sent for three months as a premium for one new subscriber at \$1 and Texas Siftings is \$4 per year.

We will send Texas Siflings Library (monthly), the best jokes and pictures from weekly, for one year as a premium for one new subscriber at \$1 and 50 cents added money. The regular price of Texas Siftings Library is \$1 per year. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

THANKS TO ALL. The Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE eccives hundreds of letters from comrades indorsing our course, offering us practical suggestions, praising the contents of the paper and wishing us long life and continued prosperity-all of which are most gratefully appreciated. As lack of time will not permit us to answer these by mail, we wish to hereby acknowledge them, thanking the veterans for their advice and encourage-

AN EXTRA COPY.

Some comrades may receive an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which TRIBUNE has been making for legislation | they are requested to hand to some other that will provide for the settlement of every | comrade who, they know, is not a subscriber, claim now pending in the Pension Bureau | but should be. Every man who were the blue should be on the subscription-list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during this great fight for veterans' rights. Try to bring all the boys into camp. The more subscribers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has, the better

Ir begins to look as if John Y. McKane Interest . . . 2.531.769,221.17 bad not b. en sent to Sing Sing for six years | Premiums . . 119.863,386.71 for election frauds he would have been sent there for life for public robbery, so that his cestly defense was worse than wasted effort. Has best friends are those who sent him to

Why should the Government take more than 29 years to settle the claims of the men who fought in the war of the rebellion? The other claims growing out of the war were settled long ago. No sensible excuse can be given for longer pottering around the

MUCH the best way to distribute the seigniorage is to pay it out to the veterans in settlement of their just claims. This will at once scatter it among the whole people, where it will do inconceivably the most

IF murder trials were conducted on Pension Bureau principles, we might as well burn our gallows and turn our penitentiaries into factories. There never could be proof enough to convict any culprit.

THE pension claims ought to be settled even more rapidly this year than last, because there has been a year more of work on

THE pension claims ought to be settled more rapidly this year than last, because the claimants are a year older, and much more in need of the money.

IT is much more important that the Nation pay its honest debts to its creditors than to make a sham pretense of "saving" money by cheating them.

LET us have the pension business wound up by Dec. 31, 1894. It can be done, it ought to be done, and it will be done, if the comrades will unite in demanding it.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON is rapidly recovering, but his bill is suffering beyond description. It is nothing, though, to what the country is suffering.

THEY got that big Krupp gun away from think to lay hold on it.

LET us have all the claims settled by the 31st of December, 1894, even if it takes all the seigniorage in the Treasury to do it.

LET "Uncle Sam be a gentleman," and not plot with death to defraud his creditors.

THE PASSING BATTERY.

BY BISCOE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

What's this? A battery passing through

Manned with boys who were all unborn When you and I wore the dear old blue In the days of sixty-one? And yet, looks mighty like "old times"-

Six-pound Parrots, with caleson to each. How the balls used to tear through the Johnnies How the shells like flends would screech!

For when the old boys unlimbered their guns

Somebody had got to gft; For they didn't seem to be there for fun; When they shot, they shot to hit.

But the comrades who straddled the horses then, And clung with grips of steel To the caisson rough, were stalwart men, Made strong as the cannon's wheel.

Who are going to camp for a week of fun In a land where all is peace. And I guess if occasion should ever require That their guns should be loaded with shell, With as little fear they would stand and fire

For they are the sons of their loyal sires

Who walloped the Johnnies so well.

And yet, when the fighting first begun.

No older they seemed than these,

The American Farmer.

The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Published at 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Price, only 50 Cents a Year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is a great Naional agricultural paper. It circulates in every part of the country, and represents the interests of all the farmers in the Nation. shall have removed them beyond the reach | Being located at the seat of Governmentand the only agricultural paper that isit has special facilities for getting information of real interest to all farmers of all that goes on affecting them in Congress, or in any of the Departments of the Government. This will be of particular importance to all farmers this Winter, when there will be a prolonged and bitter struggle in Congress 30 cents added money. The regular price of | over the policy of protecting farm products. THE AMERICAN FARMER is on the side of the farmers, and bitterly hostile to the announced program of placing wool on the free list, and reducing the duties on other agricultural products. It denounces this as making the farmers bear the greatest part of the weight of the alleged tariff reform, and protests against this sacrifice of the farmers in favor of other interests. Every one who favors justice and right to farmers and not political buncombe, should rally to its support and give it the utmost strength by doing what they can to extend its circula-

Now is the time to do this, before Congress takes up the wool and farming products

The paper is a large eight-page quarto, printed in large type, on fine white paper, and plentifully illustrated. It is filled with matter of great practical interest to all

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be sent with The American Farmer for one year for \$1.25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL for one year by sending 25 cents additional. HAVE YOU WRITTEN?

Have you written to your Senators and Representative asking that they secure legislation by which every claim now on file in the Pension Bureau be made "special" and settled by the end of this year? If not, do not delay any longer in doing so. This is important for you and every comrade.

Total amount paid on account of bonds and interest notes, principal, interest, and premium, to bondholders to June 30, 1893, since and including fiscal year 1861: Principal . . \$1,794,399,134.70

Total . \$1,446,031,742.58

THE BEST WAY To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champien, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. You can get a year's subscription to that splendid agricultural paper, The American Farmer, by sending in three yearly subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Noble, wife of John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior under President Harrison, died suddenly on Sunday, at the family residence in St. Louis. The family had just dined, and Mrs. Noble was sented in a chair at the table when the summons came. There had been no previous illness, and heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

Comrade A. P. Connelly, on his way home on the cars, from the National Encampment at St. Louis, found a torn piece of paper containing an account by one Harry Stone, of St. Louis, saying when the war broke out he was setting type on Deacon Tucker's paper, published at Third and Pine streets. He went into the war with William P. Barlow, who was assistant foreman. Barlow was captured at Camp Jackson. When the war closed Stone was a Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery, and Barlow, on the staff of Gen. Dick Taylor, was a Major. Ten years later they were again setting type shoulder to shoulder, and now the latter is a United States Gauger, but still a member of the Typographical Union, No. 8, and the former slug 12 on a big paper. After reading the sketch, Comrade Connelly remembered that he had known a bright young fellow, who away back before the war had become a favorite in St. Johns, New Brunswick, by playing in a small company for a season. His name was Harry Stone, and later in war days Connelly saw him in the uniform of a Lieutenant, in St. Louis, and on addressing him found he was the same man. When comrade Connelly found the | in feeble health for years before his death, but was newspaper scrap, he wrote to Mr. Stone, who replied that he was the "same old Harry."

The Hancock Monument Commission has accepted the design of Mr. Henry J. Elliott, of Washington, for a statue for Gen. W. S. Hancock. It calls for a bronze equestrian statue, and a granite pedestal nearly 20 feet in hight, and very similar in its general outlines to the pedestal of the Scott

Introducing Gen. Harrison when the latter was about to begin the first of his law lectures at Stanford University, President Jordan said: "It is, I think, one of the things of which this Republic has right to be proud, that a man who has enjoyed the highest honors of the Republic is not above the ambition of wishing to be a good teacher." The ex-President will rest and hunt in his leisure time. | Feb. 21, Martin Van Buren Rich, Co. G. 1st Conn. He declines to discuss in interviews the leading

Mr. Oliver S. Judd was a flute player in the band when President Andrew Jackson visited Hartford,

When President Andrew Jackson visited Hartford,

YATES.—At Newark, Mo., Jan. 30, J. W. Yates, Conn., on his way by stage to Boston in 1835, and he says that no man on a horse ever looked grander than did Gen. Jackson.

Col. W. A. Jones, a war veteran, who has been Assistant Cashier at the New York Custom House for a number of years, has resigned by request of Holmes, Co. C. 18th U. S. Deceased was a memthe Collector. He has been in the employ of the Government for about 20 years, filling several different places in a satisfactory manner. One of the most highly-prized possessions of a

gentleman in Chicago is a brief autograph letter written by President Abraham Lincoln in October. 1861, which reads: "The lady-bearer of thissays she has two sons who want work. Set them at it if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a merit that it should be encouraged."

The late Dr. Francis Parkman, the historian, had him one day walking along a street leading a street boy on either hand, "What in the world are you doing, Parkman?" asked the friend. "I found that Johnny here," he answered, "had eaten all of the apple without dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnny watch him while he cats it."

Rev. G. B. Fairhead, lately made Department Chaplain at Utica, N.Y., served valiantly during the war with the famous old 117th regiment, of which Oneida County more than once had reason to feel proud. From the ranks he was appointed Sergeant, and subsequently Sergeant-Major. Subsequently he received the commission of Lieutenant. From the battlefield Mr. Fairhead turned to the pulpit. He spends a great deal of his time among the Grand Army Posts, and has come to be one of the best-known and most popular veterans in the

Apropos of Gov. McKinley's suggestion that the statue of ex-President Hayes should be added to "Ohio's Jewels," the statue for the Statehouse yard, a Cincinnati paper says: "If additions are to

brilliant soldier than Gen. James B. McPherson who fell in front of Atlants, a Department Com-

mander, at the early age of 36." Thomas Thomas, a colored restaurant keeper, who recently died at Springfield, Mass., lived at Springfield, Ill., during the fifties, and was well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, finally becomng his cook in the White House.

It was for a conspicuous act of bravery in rallyng a regiment of negro troops that Gen. George Edward Gourand was presented with a medal of honor by Lafayette Post, 140, New York. On the stage beside Gen. Hatch sat Charles A. Dana, Gen. C. H. I. Collis, Capt. Harvey M. Munsell, Maj. J. D. Fenn, and Serg't John H. Cook. Comrade R. H. Greene introduced Gen. Collis, who told of the acts of bravery that Gen. Gourand had performed at the battles of Honey Hill and Ball's Bluff. Gen. Collis then handed the medal to Mr. Dana, who turned it over to Gen. Hatch, and by him it was pinned on Gen. Goursud's breast.

Isaac J. Emmons, of Kingston, N. J., who was recently suspended, had his name restored to the pension-roll Friday, March 9. Dr. Bowne and other influential friends interceded for the deserv-

'Annie Maria," the famous war horse of Maj. George A. Shuman, Loysville, Pa., has ended her days at an age of 36 years. The mare was captured in one of the raids of the 9th Pa. Cav., and became the property of Maj. Shuman, who was one of the raiders. She carried the Major through the Tennessee campaigns participated in by the 9th Cav., and was with him on Sherman's famous march 'from Atlanta to the sea," and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army near Hillsboro, N. C. At the termination of the war she was brought home by Mrj. Shuman and kept in easy retirement up until old age so enfeebled her that she had to be put out of the way last month. "Annie Maria" has been a prominent and interesting feature at many soldiers' Reunions. Charles Ryland was a deserter of Her Majesty's

ight dragoons, but he enlisted in our Union army in 1861 under the name of Charles White, and did valiant service. He received a pension up to the time of his death, which occurred recently at Attieboro. He was buried as Charles Ryland, and his widow is unable to obtain her pension because, according to common law, no such person collisteds and the death of Charles White has not occurred.

Comrade Milton Garrigues is congratulating himself, with abundant reason, upon his triumphant renomination, after a sharp struggle, for the office of Auditor of Howard County, Ind., in which is situated the flourishing town of Kokomo, His first term of four years is now drawing to a close, and the able way he has discharged his duties has TRIBUNE can have The American Farmer gained for him this high compliment. Comrade Garrigues saw four years of very hard service in the army, and has occupied several positions of great prominence and honor in the gift of his fellox-citizens of Indiana, Gov. Matthews, of that State, appointed him one of the Commissioners to mark the positions occupied by Indiana troops at Chickamauga.

New Hampshire will place a second statue in the National Gallery at Washington. It will be that tude of partial repose against a tree trunk. The figure is strikingly lifelike, and the pose remarkdetails, being taken from a uniform in the archives of the State Historical Society. The stronglymarked lines of the face are suggestive of the courage and force of character of the masterful citizen-soldier which made John Stark one of the most conspicuous figures of the Revolutionary period. Carl Conrads, the New York sculptor, is the artist.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

HARKER.-At Newfield, N. Y., Feb. 24, John G. Harker, Co. A, 109th N. Y., aged 52. Comrade Harker was born in Passaic, N. Y., but his parents moved to Newfield when he was two years of age, and from that place he enlisted in Capt. R. R. Me-Allaster's company in 1862, and served through the remainder of the war. It is universally conceded by all his comrades and officers that he was of the grandest type of New York's best soldiers. True as steel, generous-hearted, whole-souled, possessing an inexhaustible fund of wit, humor, anecdotes; he was withal one of the bravest of the brave soldiers, and won the esteem of all the officers of his regiment. He was wounded at Petersburg, but stayed with his company, and was at Lee's surrender. He was a member of Gregg Post, 123, and had been its Commander. The Post took charge of the obsequies, Rev. H. C. Andrews of the nodist Church officiating. He leaves a widow and two children SPIDAL.-At Liberty, Mich., Feb. 24, David Spidal,

Co. A, 21st Ind. H. A., aged 47. He was an active member of O. P. Morton Post, 54. He leaves a SMITH.-At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 26, Joseph W. Smith, Co. I, 8th Pa., aged 55. He was a member of Post 235. A widow survives hin SMITH .- At South Bend, Ind., Feb. 28, Frederick Smith, Co. 1, 155th Ind. He was buried with millitary honors by Auten Post, 8, of which he was a faithful member

trouble, Wm. F. Bouner, Co. G. 130th Pa., aged 51. Comrade Bonner was a member of Reno Post, 4. WELCH,-At New York City, Feb. 20, Jno. Welch, Co. C. 4th N. Y. Cav., aged 68. He was a member of Sedgwick Post. The veterans of the regiment turned out in a body, and buried him with soldier's BENSTON.-At Albany, Wis., Feb. 18, Peter Ben-

ston, Co. K, 16th Wis. The comrade was severely wounded in front of Atlanta, Ga. He was a valued member of E. Hoyt Post, 69, and had attained to the highest office in the gift of that body. A widow BROWN.-At Carrollton, Mo., Nov. 20, 1893, Silas M. Brown, Co. D, 6th Mich., aged 58. He enlisted

in 1861, and served until August, 1864. He was a good soldier, and a member of Wakefield Post, 282. GEDNEY .- At Centerville, Iowa, July 27, 1863, EARL - At Bushton, Kan., March 1, William Earl, 2d Colo, Cav. He was in the service three years. PLUMMER.-At Harrison, Me., Feb. 17. Charles ammer, Commissary-Sergeant, 16th Me., aged He was in the service over three years. Several years ago he was obliged to suffer the amputation of his left arm near the shoulder, on account of disease contracted while in the service, and was always a cheerful and faithful husband and comrade. He was an honored member of John A. Logan Post, 153. A widow survives him, BEEN,-At Commings, Kan., recently, M. M. Been, Co. F. 13th Kan. He was a good soldier and citizen, and a member of John A. Martin Post.

Anderson .- At Millersburg, O., recently, James

E. Anderson, 112th Ohio, aged 55. He was a com-

rade of Pommerine Post, 250, HITCHELL.-At Sulphur Springs, Ark., Feb. 1. Charles D. Hitchell, Co. A, 11th Ohio Cav. The comrade also served in the 22d U. S. from 1867 to 1870. He was a member of Rowan Mack Post, 62. CARTER.-At King City, Mo., recently, William S. Carter, 1st Ohio L. A., aged 52. The comrade enlisted Nov. 3, 1861; was wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1852, and again at Chickamanga, in 1863; was discharged, Aug. 31, 1865. He had held many offices in King City Post, and had served as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the Department Commander. RICH.-At the Soldiers' Home, Noroton, Conn., H. A., aged 59. Comrade Rich was a native of Middletown, and enlisted from that place, disease, T. J. Smith, Co. L. 8th Mich. Cav., aged | large.

Captain, Co. B, 3d Mo. Cav. HARLAND .- At Tompkinsville, Ky., recently, of lung trouble, J. S. Harland, Co. B. 5th Ky. Cav. He was a faithful and brave officer. A widow and four children survive him. HOLMES .- At Oregon City, Ore., March I, O. ber of Meade Post, 2, and was buried by his com-

DEFERAUGH,-At Dexter, Ill., March 9, James C. Defebaugh, Sergeant, Co. L. 5th Ill. Cav., aged 55. The comrade served through the entire war with great credit to himself and company. He leaves a large family. Brownell.—At Washington, D. C., March 15, Francis Edwin Brownell, of Ellsworth's Fire

Zounves. Comrade Brownell was a historic char-

acter of the war. It was in 1861, while with his company in Alexandria, Va., that he achieved notoriety by killing Jackson, the murderer of Elisworth. Brownell was awarded a medal of honor a strong love of justice. It is told that a friend met | by Congress for his act. He was also presented medals and other tokens by citizens of Boston and Providence. FRYE,-At the hospital of the Nebraska Soldiers' Home, located at Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 18, Wm. K. Frye, Co. H, 11th Veteran Reserve Corps, aged

70. He had suffered over five years with paralysis of left side.

ALDERMAN,-At Eureka, Wis., Feb. 13, O. W. Alderman, Co. C, 32d Wis., aged 77. The comrade was born in Connecticut, but at an early age moved | a life of prosperity and contentment in one of to Illinois, and afterward to Wisconsin, from which | the Tidewater Counties of Virginia, near Nor-State he enlisted and served over three years. He folk. So far he has escaped being hunted out was buried according to the ritual by Henry E. Hess Post, of which he was a charter member. BLECHER.-At Milwaukee, Wis., recently, Jacob A. Blecher, Color-Sergeant, Co. H. 1st Wis., and First Lieutenant, Co. F, 9th Wis. Comrade Biecher was a member of Post 2, under whose auspices he

was buried. INMAN.-At Long Island, Kan., Feb. 16, of heart Co. C. 12th Kan., aged 57. The comrade served over three years. At the time of his death he was Quar-termaster of Long Island Post, 181. During the year 1893 he was Commander. Resolutions on his death were passed by the Post. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him. McFadden, -At Aspen, Colo., Jan. 12, of heart disease, John McFadden, Lieutenant, Co. K, 178th

be made to the group of statues known as 'Obio's

Jewels, why omit Gen. McPherson? Ohio furwas a member of the G.A.R. at Carlo, W. Va. A

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

No Casual Glance May Determine Pension Disability.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: During the recent debate in the House of Representatives on the pension appropriation bill, Representative Meredith, of Virginia, asserted his ability to determine whether or no a person was entitled to a pension by his appearance, or by everyday observation of the pensioner. Is there any foundation for the assertion?

It is a well-known fact that a man may be suffering with a severe single or double hernia; he may have an aggravated form of varicoso veins, varicose ulcers, hemorrhoids, even a false opening of the bladder as a result of a wound, and several other conditions, the result of wounds or disease, and yet appear healthy.

From an experience of nearly 30 years in the practice of medicine, and several years as a member of U. S. Pension Examining Boards, I have no hesitancy in saying that it is utterly impossible for a neighbor, with most intimate relations, where every-day observation may be had over the actions and the appearance of a person, to determine whether or no the person is suffering with a minor, or even many of the more serious disabilities. Of course there are cases, such as the loss of an arm, a leg, an eye, deafness, paralysis, and other disabilities the results of disease or wounds which cripple the movemments of the person to an extent observable to everybody coming in contact. In fact there is a large per cent., if not a large majority, of the pensioners of to-day whose disabilities are not observable, and require careful surgical examination to determine, and it is absurd to claim that a neighbor can determine whether or no a person is suffering with a disability in a pensionable degree through common or every-day observation

One of the Generals, in high rank, of the United States Army, a few months ago, in an open letter on the pension question, suggested that the Government adopt a system of local espionage, by having Postmasters, petty officers and neighbors report all cases in their neighborhood who, in their estimation, were not entitled to a pension. The result of the adoption of such espionage would be to invite dishonesty, the venting of spite and a system damnable in unfriendly espionage. Referring to the publishing of disabilities, our old comrades are too proud, too jealous of appearances to make known to every Tom, Dick and Harry their disabilities. There are many disabilities patent to every observer; but watch the old veteran, the victim of serious wounds or decrepitude, when he enters the ranks of his old comrades on Memorial Day, and the parades of Reunions, and see him assume the position of a soldier, or as nearly so as it is possible. Referring to the proposed local espionage over pensioners, how are neighbors to determine the disability of a neighbor pensioner? Is it expected that the pensioner on meeting a neighbor, his Postmaster, or any of the local petty officers, is to doff his clothing and call attention to his secret disabilities.

What casual observer can tell anything about diabetic gangrene, abnormal conditions of the of Gen. John Stark. A plaster caste of the clay heart, diseases of which organ have claimed model will soon be shipped to Carara, Italy, where | thousands of victims, and yet are all obscure to the statue is to be cut in marble. It represents the | the local observer and discoverable only by the revolutionary hero in the full Major-General's uni- experienced Medical Examiner after careful, age would serve the purpose, is it that the Government employs the best medical talent of the ably natural. The dress is absolutely correct in all | country as Boards of Medical Referees and hundreds of Medical Examining Boards?

The proposition set forth by such as Representative Meredith that local espionage can serve to detect fraud is damnable in its every phaze. In my own experience I have known many deserving pensioners, among the bravest of the brave, from the reticence natural to a brave man, to suffer the harsh and cruel characterization of pension frauds by neighbors. To illustrate this I will mention one such

case, a Captain of a Pennsylvania regiment, and wounded at the battle of Antietam, 1862, The bullet passed through his canteen as it hung to his side, taking a piece of the tin with and lodging it on one of the lumbar vertebra, The bullet carried away a piece of the spinous process of the vertebra, passed into the deep muscles and out through the wing of the hipbone, or illium, so injuring the spine that ever after to the present the man can only move about in an erect position, at all times being obliged to sit down in a high chair or seat, keeping the upright position at all times, This man had received a good education, was a civil engineer prior to the war, and had experience in mining, and after coming to this then young Territory in the early days succeeding the war was employed as Superintendent of a mine, and because he could discharge the duties of that position, and being a man of reserve, his neighbors, or some of them, jealous of his position, characterized him as a pension fraud. So it is with thousands of our bravest and most deserving comrades. Yours, in F., C. and L .-M. D., 2d Regiment, U. S. Sharpshooters.

The Dead at Appomattox. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: You recently published a brief article containing the in-BONNER. - At Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 16, of heart scription for a tablet to mark the graves of 19 Confederate soldiers near Appomattox Court-

> The article says: "There were not many casualties about Appomattox, for there was no set battle, both sides being on the move and indulging principally in skirmish fighting. But there were some deaths, all of which might have been avoided if it could have been known a few hours earlier how completely the Confederates were reduced and surrounded." I beg leave to suggest that the battle of Ap-

fighting," as no more desperate and brilliant battle was fought in the whole war of the re-Read Col. Boykin's book entitled the "Fallng Flag" for the Confederate side, or Gen. Custer's official report of the battle, in which

he captured 25 pieces of artillery for the Union

omattox Station, the afternoon and night of

April 8, 1865, cannot be classed as "skirmish

It was a bloody battle in which the advance guard, "the strong right arm," comprising the flower of the survivors of two of the best armies ever marshalled on earth, had met in a last Each side knew well what was at stake. The

contest was for possession of the pike to Lynchburg, over which Lee designed to escape to that great stronghold. For the Union army to gain and hold it was sure defeat and surrender of the Confederates. If the Confederates could hold it their escape to fresh supplies and the national defenses of

Lynchburg was assured. The 19 Confederates whose graves are being marked form but a small part of the killed in that battle. Some of the best-known and most gallant officers and men on both sides were killed, and their bodies removed. As the surrender took place at 9 o'clock the following morning, giving ample opportunity to identify SMITH.-At Monroe City, Mo., Jan. 18, of heart | the dead, the number of numarked graves is

avoided, especially had Gen. Lee acceded to the proposition made by Gen. Grant in his note of the Sth, or had he listened to the views of Gens. Gordon and Longstreet. The charge made by Gordon on the morning of the 9th was made by Gen. Lee's orders against the judgment of both Gordon and Longstreet .- E. W. WHITAKER, of Custer's staff, Washington,

Several Things.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: 1. Please give pronunciation of Hawaiian. 2. What was done with Turner, who had charge of Libby Prison?

4. What was the name of the man that was shot on his coffin at Yorktown, Va., in the Spring of 1864, and what was his crime?-O.W. COOPER, Troop K, 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles, Flush-

[1. Hah-vah-yan. The syllables are pronounced quickly, and the v between our w 2. We understand that Dick Turner is living

and appointed to office. 3. Capt. Wirz was found at Andersonville. He showed no special feeling of any kind on condemnation. 4. We do not know the name of the man who

was executed. Perhaps some of our readers do. -EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He Was Unselfish. [Boston Home Jou nul.]

Husband (newly married)-Don't you think, ove, if I were to smoke, it would spoil the cartains?

Wife-Ah, you are really the most unselfish and thoughtful husband to be found anywhere. Certainly it would. Husband-Well, then, take the curtains

pished to the Union armies no more gallant and | widow and several children survive him.

3. Where was Capt, Wirz captured, and did he show himself a coward at the last?